

## Local authorities to review CDP's future

by Judith Judd

Local authorities are to review the future of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics after the decision of the Inner London Education Authority to cut off its funds.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils will look at three alternatives. One would be the closure of the committee, another would be to fund it from the rate support grant before it was distributed and the third would be to let it run on individual polytechnics.

Mr Peter Sloman, education officer of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said ILEA's action had called into question the present arrangements for funding the CDP. "There is a sense in which they are anomalous", he said.

ILEA's further and higher education sub-committee ruled at its last meeting not to pay the first instalment of the annual grant of £3,000 which was due on July 1.

Its reason was anger at the submission made by the polytechnic directors to the Oakes inquiry into higher education which argued for the removal of polytechnics from local authority control. Another reason was annoyance at the CDP's attempt to prevent the release of a report prepared by polytechnic finance officers on polytechnic costs.

The confidential report was leaked in The Times. When the finance officers decided to publish it their

decision was condemned by the CDP.

Commenting on the ILEA decision, Mr Sloman said the decision to stop the grant was nothing to do with academic freedom as the CDP had suggested. "Why should you pay the chop who wields a stick to beat your back?" He said the local authorities would decide their position as soon as possible. There was no question, he thought, that the grant would be cut off just like that.

The authorities have never liked the present arrangement under which ILEA charges the money it pays to the CDP to the pool. Some local authority representatives will certainly argue in favour of the CDP's closure on the grounds that it performs no useful function.

Another possibility would be to finance it as the Schools Council and Cumbria Lodge, the further education staff college, are financed under the Local Government Act 1974, though in officers' hands it is at present financed in this way. This would mean that the ILEA had no vote over its actions.

In answer to a question about the case from Dr Keith Hampson, MP for Rhym, the Government said that Parliament had no direct responsibility or control in the matter.

Dr Hampson said that, although this was technically the position, the Government should condemn the political bullying of the ILEA which was totally inappropriate in British higher education.

## Arts faculty says Mr McColligan will not face further review

Proposals to sack Sheffield lecturer Mr Michael McColligan will not be reviewed, despite a decision by the university senate that the case should be reviewed in two years' time.

The senate endorsed the recommendations of a six-man committee set up to examine Mr McColligan's conduct. These were that he should continue to be held in the efficiency bar, but that the resignation from the faculty of arts that he had submitted should not be accepted.

Mr McColligan's appointment was not to be reviewed until October, 1980, unless he wished to bring forward new evidence of research on earlier attempt to pass the bar. The committee's report explained that failure to improve his research record would lead to termination being the most likely outcome of a review.

However, Professor Peter Niddich, dean of the faculty, said this week that the matter was now closed since it would be wholly wrong to "leave the sword of Damocles hanging over him". Any recommendations on staffing could only emanate from the faculty, which intended to stand by its previous decision that inadequate research should not be grounds for Mr McColligan's dismissal. If he was allowed to continue in his post as a

lecturer in Germanic studies.

Mr Francis O'Brien, who is shortly to take over as registrar, said there was no disagreement over the senate decision since it had only been decided that Mr McColligan would have to produce more research to pass the bar. "The case will be looked at in its merits in two years' time and I cannot forecast anything that is going to happen then", he said.

The committee accepted that two articles accepted for publication and a lengthy piece of translation did not satisfy the minimum requirements for quality to pass the bar, although they represented sufficient quantity. Taking into account Mr McColligan's record of teaching and administration, it was not felt that it would be in the university's interests to dismiss him. Another committee is to discuss the general principles surrounding the case.

Mr McColligan welcomed the decision as a victory for the public pressure but felt that questions remained to be answered about what constituted proper research and how such cases should be handled. He still felt it was unjust that he should be held in the efficiency bar, a situation which has existed since 1970.

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## CNAA backs new regulations

Detailed new degree and diploma regulations were approved this week by the Council for National Academic Awards despite opposition from some council members.

A final editing of the regulations will now take place though no substantial changes will be made. They will come into force in September next year.

Members of the DipHE group opposed the regulations on the grounds that they were too detailed and would extend the council's authority over colleges and polytechnics. The council had before it proposals for substantial amendments.

Dr Edwin Kerr, the council's chief officer, said the introduction to the regulations reflected the philosophy of liberality which the council had traditionally shown. "It is not the case that we are introducing more formal regulations. The council has always had formal regulations."

The CNAA has a working party looking at the question of self-validation for colleges and some council members have seen the new regulations as a threat to this.

Dr Kerr said: "I have never myself seen a conjunction between the regulations and self-validation. The working party on partnership in validation is looking at how validation should be carried out."

## NUS to fight new threat to benefits

by John D'Leary

A proposal to exclude students completely from social security payments has caused the National Union of Students (NUS) surprise. A major law is expected.

The proposal is included in a review of the supplementary benefits system although a similar plan was shelved last year.

Students on already mobile in claim during the two short vacations because, since 1976-77 grants for advanced further education courses have included an element to cover these periods. But the regulations do allow benefit to be paid during the summer if a student cannot find temporary employment.

Angry protests greeted the previous proposal to prevent claims at any time and a similar reaction is certain when the report's recommendations regarding students become widely known. The National

Union of Students has already announced its intention to oppose the plan strenuously.

The report, Social Assistance, was compiled by a team of officials in the Department of Health and Social Security and will be the subject of wide-ranging consultation before any changes are implemented. An introduction signed by Mr Gaudin, Secretary of State for Social Services, emphasises that the Government is not committed to the views expressed in the review.

Nevertheless, an NUS spokesman expressed surprise that proposals to exclude students have been resurrected. "We thought we had convinced Government that unless there was an adequate system of grants to cover the summer vacation it would be necessary for students to claim, particularly now that there are few opportunities for vacation employment," he said.

The review supports a new grants system which would entitle a student to a grant for the year, paying on a Supplementary Benefits basis. This would be a separate system, but it is not clear that until such a change is implemented the position would be affected by extending the exclusion from benefit to an advanced further education course. Those on such courses are already excluded.

School-leavers would be excluded from claiming benefits after the end of the summer vacation if the report is implemented. This is intended to prevent those who have the summer vacation of a job or a return to education from artificially increasing their unemployment figures. The purpose of this recommendation, because of the hardship the benefits would result.



Mary Tamm, who will be Timelady Romana

## Who's Who in Tardis set?

Stand up and be exterminated all you misguided souls who thought Doctor Who was just a children's television programme or my escapist dream for the mentally infirm. For, miserable Earthlings, the good Time Lord must now be seen as a vital, moralistic figure of our day—and in proof it, several hundred devotees will be gathering at Imperial College, London, next month to pay homage.

The members of the Doctor Who Appreciation Society will assemble on August 12 and 13 for their annual convention, a veritable feast of old films, lectures and displays. The Doctor's electronic dog, K9, will be on view; the mild Dalek with its appearance of course; and there will even be two Davies in the shapes of actors Jon Pertwee and Tom Baker.

Sadly, the more attractive shape of former Doctor's assistant Linda Gatter (Linda Jamison) will not be present but her replacement, Timelady Romana (Mary Tamm)

will no doubt compensate. And the discussion will centre on issues of ethical importance to future galactic peace. But the Doctor's timeliness, the fact that he is the only one of the race who has played the part of the universe's balance.

Not that DWAS members themselves are serious. They have got to be able to put themselves in a society that said convention organises themselves. But his individual Doctor represented an extraordinary figure with a moralistic insistence on law and his belief in individualism.

This view will no doubt be reinforced by the expected 400 visitors to the convention, including some of the most famous names in the Star Trek world. And the amount of only this dimension.

## Government shelve decision on overseas students

No decision will be made on the establishment of a standing commission on overseas students until the Government has carried out its overall policy review. Hopes of an announcement during this Parliament disappeared in a debate in the House of Lords.

Baroness Llewellyn-Davies, speaking for the Government, said there would be no sudden announcement of new policies because full consultations with all the interested parties would precede any final decisions. This process would begin very soon and would cover the proposal for a commission.

The outstanding disappointed supporters of a commission, who now fear that the decision will be overtaken by a general election. Lord Gladwyn, chairman of the United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs, which made the original proposal, said there appeared to have been no progress. He supported the call from Lord Belsford, a Conservative spokesman, for overseas students to be made the responsibility of the Ministry for Overseas Development.

Such a transfer is one option being considered by the Conservative Party, which is carrying out a parallel review of policy. It is expected that the review will favour a commission.

A decision on increasing overseas students' fees—one of the matters which a commission would consider—is now likely to be made before the Government review is completed.

## Setback to hopes of setting up British science centre

by Robin McKie  
Science Correspondent  
Plans to set up a major British science centre have suffered a considerable setback as negotiations to set up the proposed UK Science Foundation, London, Kensington area look like collapsing.

Dr E. G. West, vice chairman of the foundation's steering committee, said they had only discovered last month that the vendors, under the Council's control, had agreed to exchange contracts with another party. Up till then, the committee had assumed the sale of the property, an 80-year-old complex which includes a convent, seminary and school, was to have gone to the foundation.

The buildings, which would have served as a headquarters for many smaller scientific societies and as a much-needed meeting place for the different branches of science and technology, would have been occupied by the foundation.

Now the major-planned foundation appears to be facing bankruptcy again. "The problem is

whichever way you go, you are going to get into the same sort of situation, although we do not adopt some sort of strategy to act as a by-product of the deal with the property is not believed to be finally completed and the committee members remain hopeful that the property may be sold to the foundation."

The original plan for a complex were delayed for a long period last year when the Council refused to allow the foundation to purchase the property. The Council has also warned the foundation that it doubts whether the standards can be maintained without better resources.

The report, which has been sent to the polytechnic and the local council, was approved by the council at its meeting last week. It was produced after a CNAA team made its eloquent visit in May.

If it fails to put its house in order the council will refuse to validate degree courses there. The council has also warned the polytechnic that the council fears the standards will decline unless more attention is paid to the management problems which it highlights.

The polytechnic had already been told that the report was likely to be continued on back page.

## Laser beam go-ahead

The Government has given the go-ahead for the £25,000 laser development at the Science Research Council's Rutherford Laboratory.

The money will be used to construct four new laser beam machines at the laboratory's present two-beam facility which was built in 1975.

Dr Paul Williams, deputy head of the laboratory's laser division, said the new development would be one of the most powerful lasers outside the United States and would enable researchers to improve their work on dense, high-temperature plasmas.



Soviet delegates make friends with their Cuban hosts at the exhibition of the Cuban youth league at the World Youth Festival in Havana

## Universities push for 'insider' pressure on South Africa

by John O'Leary

A new approach to South African universities, by retaining shares and exerting internal pressure on selected companies, has won provisional support from more than a dozen British universities. The initiative came from Aberdeen University, which advocated pooling of information, and adopting a coordinated policy of investment.

Although response to the proposal for joint action by the universities was described as "not particularly encouraging", Aberdeen intends to persuade other universities to join the scheme. Some 15 universities replied to a circular letter sent out in February, but only 12 said they would support such a plan.

The full details of Aberdeen's initiative and the reaction to the proposal will be published in a report later this month. A committee set up by the university with representatives of the campus trade unions and the

students' union has sought the views of a wide variety of organizations and individuals.

Its major recommendation, now approved by the court, is that joint action should be taken to collect and collate information on companies with a view to shareholder action where appropriate. Any register would concentrate initially on conditions in South Africa, although it is anticipated that there might be a desire to widen its terms of reference to cover other countries.

This was preferred to a policy of withdrawing investment in companies with South African connections, as a number of universities have done. The University of Wales was the last to do this and its decision was announced last week.

Although the Aberdeen committee was formed in response to student pressure to withdraw investment, it was decided that coordinated pressure on companies from shareholders was more positive. The

university did sell its shares in three companies which appeared on a blacklist issued by the National Union of Students and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The Aberdeen plan was discussed at a recent conference organized by NUS and Anti-Apartheid, but it was decided to continue with the disinvestment campaign, which has been running for several years. NUS now lists eight universities or Oxford colleges which have been persuaded to sell shares in companies with South African connections. Others are said to be in the process of disinvesting or, as Aberdeen has done, have sold some shares.

Only a small number of those replying to Aberdeen's letter said they consciously avoided such investments and half said they definitely would not join in future action. Letters will be sent to those who favoured the scheme in about a month's time in order that the new system can begin to be organized.

## Seaside given two-year deadline by CNAA

Seaside polytechnic has been told by the Council for National Academic Awards that it will lose approval for its degree courses unless there are big improvements in management within two years.

In a highly critical report the council has also warned the polytechnic that it doubts whether the standards can be maintained without better resources.

The report, which has been sent to the polytechnic and the local council, was approved by the council at its meeting last week. It was produced after a CNAA team made its eloquent visit in May.

If it fails to put its house in order the council will refuse to validate degree courses there. The council has also warned the polytechnic that the council fears the standards will decline unless more attention is paid to the management problems which it highlights.

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## County council switch throws Oakes into the melting pot

by Judith Judd

Government plans for the future of higher education have been thrown into doubt after an about-turn by the county councils in a bout of pre-election manoeuvring.

The decision by the executive committee of the Association of County Councils last week to refer back to its education committee a report recommending acceptance of the Oakes committee proposals for the management of higher education is being widely viewed as political.

If the move was not inspired by the Conservative Party it is at least a reflection of the Conservative controlled association's desire to create trouble for the Government which might claim the Oakes report as a modest educational achievement.

No grounds for the reference back of the report were advanced at the executive committee meeting and no alternatives were suggested. The main fear of representatives was that the national body proposed by Oakes would pose a threat to the autonomy of local authorities.

This is in conflict with the view taken by Conservatives in Parliament. Dr Keith Hampson, MP for Ripon, a Junior education spokesman, has called for an end to local

authority control of colleges outside universities.

The ACC originally accepted Oakes largely because it feared that the alternative scheme of inter-authority recruitment payments favoured by its partners in the metropolitan councils was likely to result in a net loss of money to the shire counties.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which came under Conservative control in the spring, has also referred back the question of Oakes to its education committee. Only two weeks ago the Council of Local Education Authorities supported the Oakes proposals.

Whether civil servants will continue with their plans to include the Oakes proposals in an autumn education Bill in view of the local authorities' opposition is unclear. The ACC's education committee does not meet again until September and any change of policy would almost certainly have to be endorsed by an executive meeting on November 1.

Last week the ACC executive also changed its policy over educational maintenance allowances for 16 to 19-year-olds. Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education, has proposed a scheme of mandatory awards to encourage children to stay on at school beyond the age of 16.

The executive passed a motion continued on back page.

## British accuse Soviets of interference

from Peter David

HAVANA

The Eleventh World Youth Festival and its Cuban tomorrow amid an atmosphere of charge and counter-charge following the distribution of a leaflet by the British delegation condemning the recent dissident trials in the Soviet Union.

At a meeting in the middle of the week Mr Valery Filippov, vice-president of the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations, said the British action had been out of keeping with the traditions of the youth festival. He claimed the leaflet contained errors of fact and its content should have been discussed with the Soviet delegation before being issued.

But Mr Trevor Phillips, president of the National Union of Students and delegation leader, in turn accused the Soviet youth leaders of exploiting divisions within the English delegation and encouraging sympathetic members of the British Young Communist League to disassociate themselves from the official British stance.

"We made it clear to the Soviet leaders that they could not dictate the terms of discussion of the festival. Like every other delegation we considered ourselves at liberty to raise any matter in its proper context. We refuse to be bullied by anyone, Soviets or otherwise", he said.

The distribution of the British statement to the 20,000 delegates meant that the British delegation has fulfilled its pledge to depart for Cuba to raise the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union despite the traditionally predominant position of the Russians in earlier festivals.

In May the Federation of Conservative Students refused to take part in the festival on the grounds that the Soviet stronghold would make serious criticisms of communist regimes impossible. In the event the only real problem turned out to be a large group within the British ranks opposed to overt criticism of the Soviet trials.

The critical moment for the delegation came when members voted by 64 votes to 60 in favour of issuing a much-amended leaflet inserting references to human rights infringements in Britain and the United States, and softening the line on the Soviet trials.

Even this failed to satisfy some delegates, however, who proceeded to issue a counter-leaflet claiming that the official leaflet did not represent the views of youth and students in Britain. It accused the delegation leadership of ignoring the views of its members.

Commenting on the counter-leaflet, Mr Phillips said that most signatories appeared to be members of the Young Communist League. "The leaflet was not signed by any of the representative organizations in the delegation, but by a group of individuals."

"This group has invented a pack of lies aimed at deflecting us from the objective we set ourselves when we came to Havana", he said.

Earlier not all the rum in Cuba seemed to have quenched the appetite of British youth and student leaders for earnest dispute about issues of supreme importance. Bystander arguments left the British contribution to the opening ceremony in disarray.

The British camp was greatly exercised by the problem of the continued on back page.

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## British split by political differences

from Peter David

HAVANA

What has blunted the impact of the British contingent has been the continuing strife in its own ranks. The decision, before departing for Cuba, to drop seven Communist Party members has led to the delegation steering committee being roundly condemned here, and delegates voted overwhelmingly for the restoration of the purged communists.

The vote reflected widespread annoyance among delegates that there had been any political rowing of a delegation which had advertised its role in Cuba as the demonstration of British tolerance of political dissidents.

Another ramification of the civil relations between the steering committee and delegates was that the constitutional status of the British contingent has become confused and ambiguous.

National activities were to be directed by a steering committee drawn from all the young and student bodies formally affiliated to the British Preparatory Committee, on an ad hoc basis formed specifically to plan the British role in the festival.

Included in the steering committee were Trevor Phillips, president of the NUS and delegation leader; Peter Mandelson, British Youth Council chairman and deputy delegation leader; the British Council of Churches, the ASUW/TASS, the National Association of Youth Clubs; and representatives of the student wings of the Labour, Liberal and Communist parties.

It was on the basis of this broad spread of political interests that the delegation intended to make its contribution to the festival. But the refusal of both the Foreign Office and the British Council to contribute financially to the delegation's travelling means that the participation of the delegation has been determined as much by who can afford to pay as by the role in Britain of the organizations they represent.

The British Youth Council, for example, which subsidizes nearly every youth organization in Britain, and which has never taken part in a festival before, could afford to sponsor only one representative. In contrast there is a substantial ramp of individuals belonging to trade unions which were not involved in the festival preparations.

Soon after arriving in Havana the delegates, including a large number of Communist Party members, voted to change the constitutional arrangements so that the delegation itself had the right to vote decisions taken by the steering committee. Speeches prepared in advance by the committee, on human rights, for example, would have to reflect the views of the delegation in Havana and not the British Preparatory Committee.

The status of the delegation in Cuba became equally fraught as a result of its inability to pay an appropriate contribution of between £1,000 and £5,000 to an international solidarity fund enabling poorer countries to send representatives.

Only a last-minute intervention by Charles Clarke, former AHS president and a member of the preparatory committee, set up last night in Cuba to plan the festival, prevented a public denunciation.

Arguments about flags, steering committees and money have prevented the British from making an early impact on the important substantive issues under discussion. Five centres have been set up in and around the capital to debate world peace, colonialism, the economic order, place of students in capitalist societies, and education.

No votes are taken or any of the debates and statements adopted at the end have to be unanimous, an arrangement which gives even small delegations like Britain an effective veto on some issues. But festival organizers emphasize that the advisory final statements are less significant than the fact that thousands of young people from all sorts of countries have the opportunity to meet and debate with each other.

30 years of the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges

## The resilient web of international swops

Like a spider weaving its intricate web, the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, which recently celebrated its thirtieth birthday, has built a worldwide network of contacts.

In the one question of when the bureau does there are nearly 50 answers. It is for example the negotiator of up to 6,500 language teaching assistantships to nearly 80 countries, of 4,000 partnerships between colleges, universities and schools and their counterpart overseas.

It is also the European centre for study visits to combat youth unemployment, while in the range of more unusual activities it provides a multi-disciplinary team helping the Southern Sudan with the development of school and university sport and physical education.

Founded in 1948 by the then Ministry of Education and the National Commission for Unesco, the bureau has the status of a government agency in the educational sphere, roughly equivalent to that of the British Council.

Its budget is provided by the Department of Education and Science, the Scottish Education Department and the Department of Education for Northern Ireland on a three-year "rolling" grant basis, which last year amounted to around £800,000. They have overall policy control on bureau services and act in consultation with other government departments and agencies to avoid overlap, duplication and double funding.

The bureau's original remit was very broad. Its functions were first to advise and assist institutions and individuals involved in higher education in the United Kingdom and abroad in all matters relating to educational visits and exchanges with other communities. Second, it was to keep in touch

with the activities of existing agencies both in the United Kingdom and other countries concerned with similar work and co-operate with them. Where necessary it was to undertake direct responsibility for educational visits and exchanges or secure and assist the development of establishments in other suitable agencies.

Speaking about its role in those early days Mr James Platt, its director for the past 15 years, said: "Already in the time of its creation, in spite of the economic conditions caused by the War, United Kingdom teachers had renewed their contact with their European counterparts and exchange visits, although limited to Western Europe, had begun."

However, it was felt by various bodies involved that an official organization was needed to advise and arrange international contacts, to set standards and control arrangements as well as act as a watchdog for British people going abroad and foreigners coming here.

Until 1963 the bureau played a small but central role in Western education, today it has a key position as a major professional organization of world standing with active contacts in well over 100 countries and territories. Utilizing the network system it has been able to spread its work and influence without having overseas representation of its own and without being a funding organization.

Around 108 major fields of work are being undertaken, stretching from primary to further and higher education, special education and youth services work. Much began in 1949 and were established at the request of the different educational bodies and organizations in the United Kingdom and overseas.

For example, the DES requested a scheme for technical and further education college links and exchanges. Several recent projects, such as placements in French technical institutes in technology and others by universities such as that for the curriculum of preparatory courses for assistants.

Requests to set up projects do not come only from institutions; individual ideas are also welcomed. The bureau's regular meetings, with its members, indeed the principal of Nelson and Colne College's idea for linking United Kingdom tertiary colleges in United States community colleges is just beginning to get off the ground. A contingent of senior United States education officers is expected to arrive shortly to discuss the matter.

The bureau is not responsible for the administration of schemes assuming teachers, students, study visits, linking further and higher education institutions, exchanges in adult education, special fields such as the handicapped, and organizing international meetings. In fact there is never a shortage of work or ideas.

It now also has an active and important role as an advisory and information service on visits and exchanges, not only for all educational institutions, their staff and students but for parents and young workers.

Much of this is contained in the bureau's publications which again reflect the breadth and variety of its work. Young Visitors to Britain has a vast circulation, nearly half a million, covering 90 countries, while the most popular in this country is Working Holidays.

One of the bureau's major triumphs has been its ability to successfully enrich the educational and cultural links between the United Kingdom and other countries. It has found ways of introducing projects and services on a large scale, such as the technical and practical exchanges overseas.

Savings resulting from its work are estimated at over £2m, while other organizations (such as the British Council) have been able to benefit from educational visits. Not surprisingly last year it was given an increase in its Revenue of the Civil Service of £100,000 by the Central Policy Review Unit of the Cabinet Office.

The major achievement was the concept of the service which has become rooted in the United Kingdom education system. It has been effected by expanding links with other countries, and the bureau has taken place in many European countries and America. They have recently begun with Russia.

The promotion of inter-college links has equally been achieved through the making and widening of institutions of the United Kingdom has had a major success in France where 35 departments are linked with an equal number of local education authorities in the making. The central bureau is making inroads in the higher education sector, where it increased links with West Germany, Switzerland and Sweden among others.

Undoubtedly another outstanding achievement has been its long-standing scheme which has helped reinforced language teaching in primary. There is now inter-college links in Europe, North America, Africa and the Middle East and the Pacific.

Since 1949 the bureau has employed over 4,000 postgraduate foreign language assistants to British schools and colleges and 26,000 institutions overseas. Every year deals with 1,500 assistants.

Mr Philip Carpenter, deputy director of the bureau, and his colleagues have a variety of responsibilities and tasks. A lot of their work is done in the way they use their foreign language assistants. "This has led to a much better use as well as some recognition of their professional status."

One of the bureau's most recent achievements has been an increase in contributions towards 16-19 and adult education. Judith Powell, head of further and higher education, points out that there has been a major shift in emphasis away from higher education, reflecting the fact that current political and educational concerns.

Both the DES and Mr Williams have taken greater international initiative in recent years, thereby giving much support to the bureau's work. Two years ago the Secretary of State set the scene for a further development when he suggested to Dr Rhoda, the German Minister, that we should expand a series of college schemes, already existing with the Netherlands, to Germany.

The Netherlands scheme is an imaginative and involves a lot of institutions who are due to begin working with their counterparts in the autumn. Under the National Diploma scheme of the National Diploma students of the University of Buckingham will study the development of parallel work ways in the Netherlands, and when being done in Holland, and when completed the two groups will compare results.

Mr Platt does not offer a preview for the future. He is convinced that it should remain in all cases responsive to requests, and there is one area where he foresees the possibility of an advisory role. He believes that because of the increasing international outlook colleges already closed and those about to close should seriously examine the possibility of continuing courses with students or offering courses with an international dimension to students here.

Patricia Santilli

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## American way of philosophy

Nowadays it helps to be a mathematical logician who can teach Buddhism. Or an epistemologist who publishes on feminism. Or a philosopher of language with a professional interest in madness, or phenomenology. The hard-headed young analytical philosopher coming out of Harvard or Princeton or Chapel Hill needs a soft field if he wants to be a marketable commodity.

In America philosophy is a business. The American university is a marketplace. Students sign up for, pay for each individual course. Departments and colleagues within each department compete for the enrolment of the consumers. And so the young philosopher is pulled in two directions. He has to help his institution show a high profile in the profession and look good in the public eye, and he has to appeal to the students to whom he hawks his product in the face of their fierce consumer resistance.

American philosophy and the British kind share a dominant tradition, that of analysis of one sort or another. Much of the way they differ is due to the peculiarly American market in jobs, and especially credits. Success in philosophy results in the publication game. The market in philosophy causes philosophers to advertise themselves in the classroom. Market forces result in the massive output of journal philosophy, and in the philosopher's need to cater for undergraduate whims.

In 1978 there are 3,187 philosophy teaching posts in the United States. But not all philosophers are lucky enough to be teaching. Times are hard. At the American Philosophical Association meeting at New Orleans in April 1978 the Sheriffs Department of Jefferson County, Colorado, had a table recruiting philosophers for its police force.

According to Dr Norman Bowie, then executive secretary of the APA, they wanted a philosopher specialist. (They specified in addition that applicants should "provide their own guns and boots".) The department already had one deputy sheriff with a PhD in philosophy from Southern Illinois University.

He had three good jobs for the sheriff. He had successfully defended the department over the condition of the county jail, protected the department's budget from cuts, and written a 125-page analysis for the department which got his budget increased by 40 per cent in the first year and another 20 per cent in the next. So the sheriff of Jefferson County has hunting for more in-house intellectuals.

Jobs are scarce. At the APA meeting in Washington last December 670 people were looking for jobs, 35 out of the 4,000 present. The number of institutions interviewing went down from 70 to 40. A sign of the times. Only this month the APA changed the title of its listing of jobs from *Jobs in Philosophy* to *Jobs for Philosophers*.

Some words about the prevailing "analytical tradition". Of course, it encompasses like professional to use broad brush strokes in sketching his field. Simple talk about the analytical tradition is liable to be fanciful. But on some things everyone can agree.

One is that the analytical style is ideally suited to the professionalization of philosophy. Clear-cut theses, neat counter-examples, knock-down arguments, elaborate formal or informal theories of the logical structure of some chunk of discourse, are the bread and butter of analysis. And there are fairly objective criteria for success. Anglo-American philosophy prides itself, rightly, on its relative rigour. (Its villains are the underdog heretics, continentalists like Hegel and Heidegger, musicians without musical ability who compose sloppy metaphysics instead.) But this rigour and hostility to nonsense have one drawback in the marketplace. They make philosophy very unattractive to the student consumers.

Another is that the analytical tradition is not a native British or American product. British philosophy is as much Viennese as Oxfordian. Even today, typically, 50,000 words long. His aim in graduate school was not to go through the hoops and end up with just a scholarly thesis on the illusory self. He aimed to produce something, maybe only a few pages of his dissertation, of publishable quality.

He will have chosen a fashionable topic. Suppose he is in moral philosophy. He will have assessed which topics will soon be played out. By now, abortion, war, even medical ethics are bad bets. He will have written a lively thesis on affirmative action, or the Bakke case. In the philosophy of science, for example, he would write on Feynman, and quantum mechanics. The publication game begins in graduate school. Our graduate student will attack some



In America the academic is a junior executive working in a corporate enterprise, performing for his seniors. In Britain he is more like a civil servant

philosophy are much the same. The difference, of course, is that British philosophy to this day remains relatively symbolic. The British professional prides himself on his subtlety and his way with words. The American scores his peers with formal systems and completeness proofs when he wants to make a mark in the profession.

There are plenty of reasons for this. The sucking of Bertrand Russell from Trinity in 1918, the death of the mathematical/philosopher P. P. Ramsey at Cambridge in 1930, the prominence of the informal Mouw or same. But more important is the fact that Oxford classicists have never understood the value of philosophy. Oxford began to nurture British philosophy after the war through sheer weight of numbers. Besides Wittgenstein, whose views spread out from Cambridge by rumour, Oxford nurtured the talents of the logical empiricists, and the background of the logical empiricists in the 1950s and 1960s was Greek, or sometimes PPE, which bred a fear and contempt for mathematical logic as a philosophical tool.

In the United States, unlike Britain, the formal approach to philosophy stayed healthy. Again there were many reasons. The importance there of a classical education and the American love of the classics, and the fact that the American philosophical tradition was not over to philosophy majors or any American university. You can't be an arts man in the United States until your junior year in college usually.

But the most significant, most powerful source of difference is this. In America the academic is a junior executive working in a corporate enterprise appealing to a reluctant market and performing for senior executives, the administration. In Britain the academic is more like a civil servant.

The game is different. We have a salary scale, they have a pretty well fixed salary for each of the grades, with merit increases, and the possibility of very big salaries to attract the occasional super-star. The departmental heretics, continentalists like Hegel and Heidegger, musicians without musical ability who compose sloppy metaphysics instead, are the underdog heretics, continentalists like Hegel and Heidegger, musicians without musical ability who compose sloppy metaphysics instead. All of this affects career structure, and ultimately what philosophy is.

Take the finishing graduate student entering the job market. What hurdles does he face with his ABD degree (all-but-dissertation), or, better, with his finished PhD? His ABD or PhD has taken him typical four or five years. He spent three of them on course work. His dissertation is, or will be, typically, 50,000 words long. His aim in graduate school was not to go through the hoops and end up with just a scholarly thesis on the illusory self. He aimed to produce something, maybe only a few pages of his dissertation, of publishable quality.

He will have chosen a fashionable topic. Suppose he is in moral philosophy. He will have assessed which topics will soon be played out. By now, abortion, war, even medical ethics are bad bets. He will have written a lively thesis on affirmative action, or the Bakke case. In the philosophy of science, for example, he would write on Feynman, and quantum mechanics. The publication game begins in graduate school. Our graduate student will attack some

are worth reading. Everyone agrees that the journals are full of garbage and that nothing can be done about it. The joke is, in a way, on the universities. They inflate the publication requirements, the faculty produces, the publishers make a profit, and the universities pay through their library costs.

Our assistant professor should publish about one decent article a year to stand a good chance of getting tenure in a school with a graduate programme, which means a school comparable in a British university. Reviews will come, but nothing like as much as reviews. And a book, preferably not culled from the dissertation, will help a lot. When his case comes up all these publications will be scrutinized by the department, and usually by outside referees too.

But there are two fronts to the tenure campaign. The other one is enrolments. The department's prestige in the university, and its budget too, are tied to the number of assistantships and junior faculty, will depend on student enrolments. It's the duty of a faculty member to enrol as many students as possible in his courses. If he is coming up for tenure, it will help his case, in the department in less, if he pulls them into the classroom.

There are plenty of ways of enrolling students. One is to teach well of course. Another is to look youthful, at least in Mickey Mouse courses. To seem not too separated from the student experience. Yet another is to give a good proportion of As and Bs. About 80 per cent in the top two grades is a sensible choice. And you can offer silly courses like "The Philosophy of Folk-Rock Lyrics" if the department will allow it. Although there is now some competition from other humanities departments for this market.

One casts far and wide for students. Philosophy no longer has much pull, even to those who do not know what it is. The Vietnam war is over. America grows daily more conservative. Philosophers have now started teaching for the young. From Mount Holyoke College, New Jersey, Dr Matthew Lijman runs the Institute for the Advancement of Philosophy for Children, which is very active. Lipson writes novels as well as instructs manuals and introduces the elements of philosophy and logic to little Americans.

The populism in American philosophy teaching which grew out of appealing to students has become respectable and is even feeling back into journal philosophy. One symptom is the rising of practical reasoning books now appearing in the market, catering for the student who wants the more practical, mathematical, impractical, far from logic courses.

Michael Scriven has written the prototype. Robert Fogelin at Yale was followed up with a similar little version. An un-American disdain for formalism has become a recent event in journal philosophy. A second symptom is the decline of meta-ethics. Britishists worry about real-life issues rather than concepts and publish along with lawyers in *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, which self-consciously writes in a popular style. The more practical philosophy. Normative ethics is good for enrolments, too.

It's time to offer the reader some theory, even if only of the amateur sociological kind. British and American philosophy are the same in substance deriving from the same tradition. They differ because the American university is a miniature corporation and because the British university isn't. Market forces fuel the publication game on the one hand, and the trend for philosophers to teach less philosophy and import more in the way of skills, like remedial reasoning. The market nurtures the American philosophical executive. Eccentricity is less tolerated, greater productivity expected.

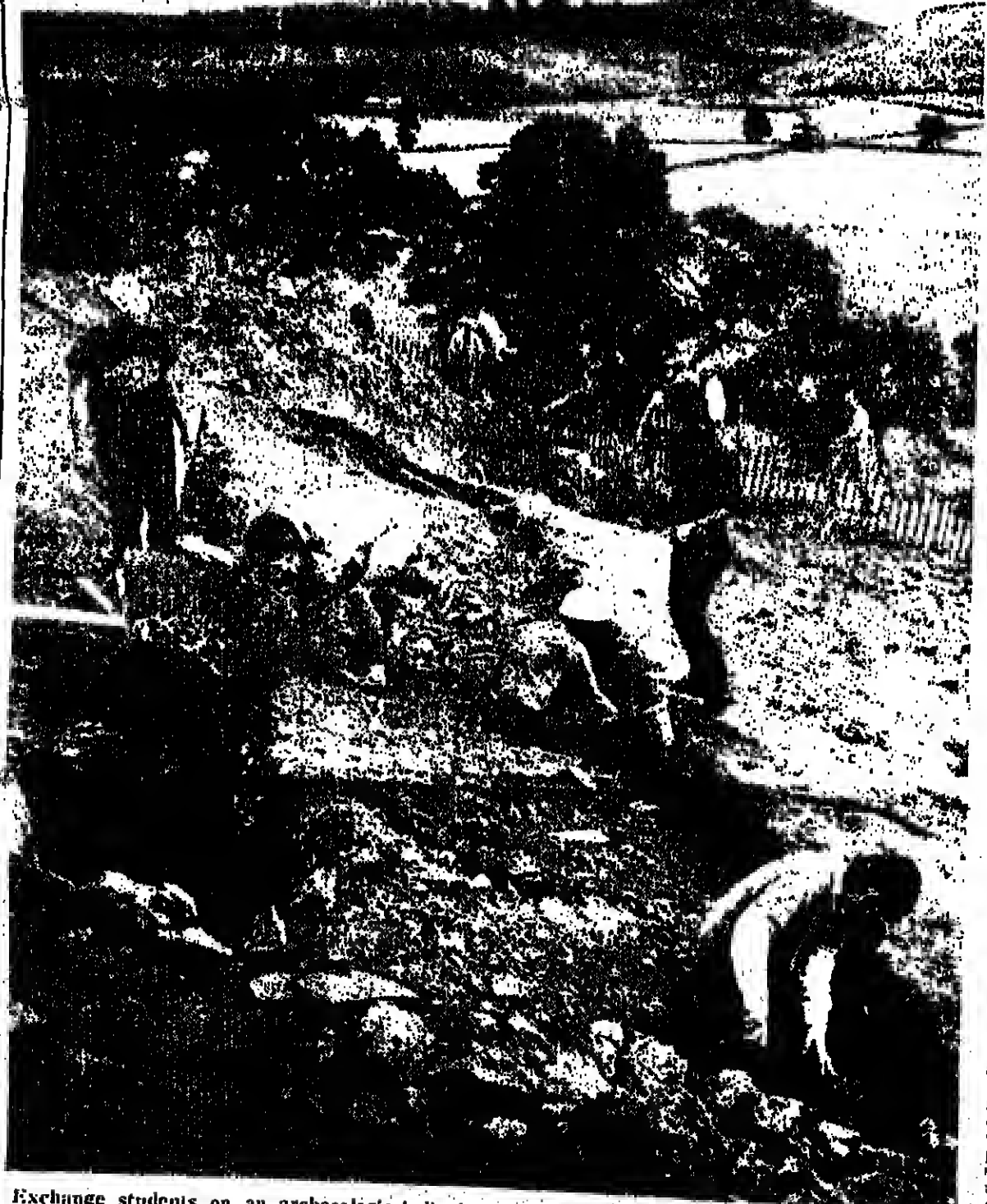
British philosophy is much less professionalized. There is nothing like the APA with its caucuses, committees and annual meetings to distribute young talent. The British Journal Session, held every July, is just an annual get-together to see old friends, drink some tea and beer, and hear a few papers. Apologetic in Britain is simpler. It's a smaller philosophical world. Everyone knows everyone else. References are trusted. There is less need to play the publication game. And British philosophers don't buy out large.

Tenure comes earlier, and fairly automatically. University administrations don't yet have the opportunity to interfere with it a great deal, however much they would like to. British philosophy is still twenty pipe-smoking, confident of its worth, old-fashioned. It has something of the indefensible quality of old Ealing movies. Eccentricity is tolerated, even encouraged. A visit to the last Session would convince you what a strange lot we are.

A moralist would have a simple account of all this. Putting it all down to rampant capitalism in the States, and the smugness of the ruling class in Britain, operating through Oxford. There may be some truth in this, but there is also a deeper truth. A true and simpler answer is this: the difference between British and American philosophical activity is like the difference between British and American television. As Edward R. Murrow said to Malcolm Muggeridge 20-odd years ago: "You can't say which is better; television is different because the two countries are different. The same goes for philosophy, too."

Peter Gibbins

The author is visiting associate professor at the University of Delaware.



Exchange students on an archaeological dig in France.

Patricia Santilli

مكتبة الأصل



## Seduction in libraries, or why researchers fall

**Gregory Walker**

*The author is head of the Slavonic Section  
Bodleian Library, Oxford.*

**Paola Dionisetti as Isabella, and Michael Pennington as the Duke.**

...first point, the motives of the artists themselves, can be dealt with on the same basis. Mr Cohen presents us with a picture of scientists either anxious "to learn how to ally ourselves with Nature" or, rarely, "motivated by intellectual curiosity" as though these were

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## Diaries of a public man

**Kevlin Sharpe**



# BOOKS

## A study of rhyme without reason

**Geoffrey Beard**











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Further details and applications from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, which is Ref. No. 62-111-72, enclosing for the receipt of applications last August, 1971.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1000-1005.

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## SISTANTS

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- soluble enzymes
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## SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Management Centre

### REGIONAL OFFICER

Salary Scale: £9,345-£10,305

This is a new post and the person appointed will be the senior executive officer of the Centre, responsible for control of staff, implementation of policies and maintaining effective liaison throughout the region. The Centre is concerned with management education, training and development to meet the needs of the region and with making effective use of the resources of educational establishments in the region. The person appointed will be able to make a significant contribution to the development of the Centre and to the region.

The post is based within Sheffield City Polytechnic and is at level of Government Grade VI level. Closing date 31st August, 1978.

Department of Urban and Regional Studies

### PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN URBAN LAND ADMINISTRATION/ DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Salary Scale: £7,047-£7,818 (Ref. A.8.844)

The successful candidate will be expected to be a subject leader in the above subject area. Applicants should be graduates with professional experience, preferably in the field of Urban Land Administration/Development Planning. The post is at level of Government Grade VI level. Closing date 31st August, 1978.

Department of Biological Sciences

### RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Salary Scale: £4,103-£5,331

This is one of two posts of Research Associate created in the Polytechnic to provide leadership and direction in research in specific areas. The research activities of the Department are concentrated mainly in the areas of Microbiology, Biochemistry, Animal Physiology and Biophysics. Applicants must be well qualified and experienced in one of the above areas and have previous experience of research supervision. Recent industrial experience would be advantageous. The appointment is for a fixed period of three years. Closing date 31st August, 1978.

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN CONTROL ENGINEERING (COMPUTER CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLY)

Salary Scale: £3,192 with an increment of £141

A research assistant is required to join a team working on computer control of water distribution systems. This project is funded by the Science Research Council and will be performed in collaboration with the University of Sheffield, Department of Civil Engineering, and the South Eastern Division of the Yorkshire Water Authority. The project will be concerned with the development and practical application of computer algorithms controlling simulation, optimisation, modelling and prediction techniques. Applicants should have a good degree in engineering, mathematics or computing. A higher degree or individual experience would be an advantage. The appointment is for a fixed period of two years. Closing date 31st August, 1978.

Department of Metallurgy

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Salary Scale: £2,015-£3,330

A research assistant is required to study the Desulfurisation of Iron-Carbon Melts. The study will involve the thermodynamics of slag systems and the kinetics of sulphur transfer from metal to slag under oxidising conditions. Candidates should have a good degree in Metallurgy or related to metal and slag systems. The appointment is for a fixed period of two years. Closing date 31st August, 1978.

Department of History

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Salary Scale: £2,015-£3,330

The successful candidate will work on the origins and early growth of the Sheffield Labour Party. Applicants should hold at least a second class honours degree in appropriate area and will be expected to read for a CNA higher degree. The appointment will be for a fixed period of two years. The successful candidate will be expected to work in the Department of History, Sheffield City Polytechnic, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 144



## OVERSEAS TEACHING POSTS

### SENIOR LECTURER IN ENGLISH (TEACHER TRAINING) (HONG KONG)

English Language Institute, The British Council. Candidates should have an MA in Linguistics or a one-year postgraduate TEFL/TESL qualification plus at least five years' experience in TEFL/TESL which includes teacher training. Preferred age range 35+. Salary: £5,681-£7,707 p.a. Benefits: Personal and accommodation allowances and other benefits. Two-year contract. 76 PD 181

### LECTOR IN ENGLISH (ROMANIA)

University of Cluj. Graduates in English with TEFL experience and preferably TEFL qualification. Single candidates aged 25-35 preferred. British nationals only. Salary: 42,000 lei p.a. tax-free (approx £1,843) paid in 10 monthly instalments.

plus starting subsidy of £2,030 p.a. tax-free paid in Britain. Benefits: Free accommodation; overseas allowances; one-year Minor Benefit contract, renewable. 78 UU 99

### LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE (POLAND)

The Agricultural Academy, Krakow. Candidates should be British Nationals. Essential qualifications are a first degree in either English, Modern Languages or Science and three years' TEFL experience. MA or diploma in Applied Linguistics or TEFL desirable. Salary: 73,800 zlotys p.a. tax-free (approx £1,210) plus starting subsidy of £2,030 p.a. paid in Britain. Benefits: Free accommodation; free medical treatment; internal travel reductions; overseas allowances. One-year Minor Benefit contract, renewable. 78 UU 98

Return fares are paid. Local contracts are guaranteed by The British Council. Please write briefly stating qualifications and length of appropriate experience, quoting relevant reference number and title of post, for further details and application form to The British Council (Appointments), 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA.

**THE BRITISH COUNCIL**

### Western Australia

#### VACANCIES IN TEACHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following positions at the Western Australian Secondary Teachers College, Perth. Positions will become vacant in January, 1979.

Postion:	79/4	Senior Lecturer	Home Economics
	79/5	Senior Lecturer	Media Services
	79/6	Lecturer	Library Studies
	79/7	Lecturer	
		(Audio Visual)	Communications
	79/8	Lecturer (Health)	Physical Education, Health and Recreation
	79/9	Lecturer	Home Economics
	79/10	Assistant Lecturer	Library Studies
	79/11	Assistant Lecturer	
		(Biology)	Science
		(Temporary) (3 years' contract)	
Salary Range:		Senior Lecturer	£12,514-£14,586
		Lecturer	£9,327-£12,283
		Assistant Lecturer	£8,040-£9,210

**Qualifications:** A higher degree in an appropriate field together with teaching experience at secondary or tertiary level is generally required.

**Application forms, detailed statements regarding duties and qualifications for individual positions, and conditions of service may be obtained from:**

Migration Liaison Officer,  
Western Australia House,  
115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ.

**Applications will close with the above office on Friday, 25th August, 1978.**

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Ltd, copies of which are available on request.

## Principal Mount Lawley Teachers College Western Australia

The Council of the Western Australian Teacher Education Authority invites applications from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for the position of Principal of Mount Lawley Teachers College, a college of advanced education, to succeed Robert Petar, DFC, Foundation Principal of the college, who has signified his intention to retire at the end of 1978.

Mount Lawley Teachers College is a constituent college of the Western Australian Teacher Education Authority. The Western Australian Government has announced its intention to abolish the authority and to grant self-government to the college and new college board.

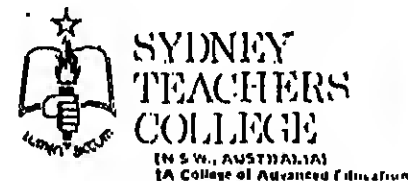
The college, located in metropolitan Perth on a twelve hectare site five kilometres from the city centre, was opened in 1970. There are 1,600 full-time, part-time and evening students enrolled in the college in pre-service and post experience teacher education programmes. The college offers a Diploma of Teaching and a Bachelor of Education for primary teachers as well as graduate diplomas in art education, intercultural education, educational technology, special education and physical education.

The Principal is the chief academic and chief administrative officer of the college. He/she should possess demonstrated capacity for tertiary education administration and academic leadership.

The salary for the position is currently \$A33,836.

Enquiries concerning the position should be addressed to the Migration Liaison Officer, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ, with whom applications should be lodged by the 4th September, 1978.

"Confidential" should be lodged by the 4th September, 1978.



## Head, Division of Primary Teacher Education

Because of the proposed retirement of Mr. Evelyn McWhinney in January 1979, the Council of Sydney Teachers College is seeking a new Head of the Division of Primary Teacher Education within the College.

Sydney Teachers College was founded in 1906 and is a multi-campus incorporated College of Advanced Education operating under its own governing Council in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975, and the College by-law. The College caters for the pre-service and in-service needs of about 3,000 students, of which approximately 600 are located in the Division of Primary Teacher Education. Courses are currently offered in the College at diploma, degree and post graduate diploma levels, and a master's degree is planned for introduction in 1978.

The Head, Division of Primary Teacher Education, is responsible to the Principal for the work of the Primary Teacher Education Division, which includes a Children's Centre catering for inner-city children with learning problems in the areas of language, reading, movement and educational play. The Head is the Senior Academic Officer in the Division, which caters for students wishing to make a career of teaching children up to age 12. Consequently the successful applicant will have had specific training and experience in primary education; be a professional primary educator who knows the area to an advanced and technical degree; possess a breadth of vision and scholarship and be aware of current developments in education at the practical, experimental and research levels, and hold post-graduate qualifications in primary education, preferably at a doctoral level.

Salary: \$128,124 p.a.

General:

Conditions of service include sick leave, recreation leave, long service leave, and a superannuation scheme. The College will provide assistance for travel, removal and if necessary, initial accommodation expenses. A Staff Homes Purchasing Scheme is available.

**Applications:** In the form of a letter and curriculum vitae, with the names and addresses of two referees, should be in the hands of Mr. R. McIntock, Secretary, Sydney Teachers College, P.O. Box 63, Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia, (marked confidential), by 8 September, 1978. For further information please contact Mr. McIntock (telephone 02) 660 2855).

## Training Officers (Extension Methods)

Up to £10,890 (married) £8,008 (single)  
Inclusive of TAX FREE supplements\*

### Qualifications:

Candidates should have a relevant degree of diploma experience in Government Service is essential. Teaching experience would be an advantage.

### Duties:

The successful candidates will be under the direction of the Head of Department in Extension and Visual Aids Department. He will be responsible for teaching language and writing skills, Public Administration, Government Procedure, Office Practice and report writing. Full participation in College extra curricular activities will also be required.

The British Government pays TAX FREE supplements to British Nationals. These supplements are reviewed annually but the present time is up to £5,474 (married) and £3,792 (single). The salaries quoted are at the current exchange rate with the Kwacha and subject to fluctuation.

As well as salary and supplements you will also be entitled to TAX FREE terminal gratuity, low cost accommodation and free passages. Together, these add up to exceptional real earnings. The salary quoted is the maximum on the scale and starting salaries will relate to qualifications and experience.

For those receiving supplements the British Government also gives appointment grants, education allowances, car loans, medical aid assistance and free holiday visits for children educated in Britain.

For further information please send full personal/professional details (without obligation and in total confidence) to: Recruiting Officer, Zambia High Commission, 7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1.

**ZAMBIA**

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

The Department of Architectural Engineering, University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, will have twenty positions open for the academic year 1978-79 starting in September, 1978. Applications will also be welcomed from suitable candidates who are not available till later.

## ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS

with at least three years' teaching and/or practical experience in design, environmental control, climatology/building science and construction management are invited to apply.

Candidates with doctoral degrees in Architecture or Architectural Engineering are desirable, but M.Arch. graduates are also encouraged to apply.

Minimum regular contract for two years, renewable. Competitive salaries and allowances, air-conditioned and furnished housing, medical, free air transportation to and from Dhahran each year. Attractive educational assistance grants for school-dependent children. All earned income without Saudi taxes, no employer's social security contributions. Two months' vacation and possibility of participation in University's ongoing summer programme with good additional compensation.

Only with complete resume on academic and professional background, list of references, a complete list of publications with indication of those papers published in refereed professional journals, research details and with copies of transcripts, degrees/diplomas including personal data such as name, date of birth, maiden name, names of children, ages and sex, home and office addresses, telephone numbers to:

University of Petroleum and Minerals  
c/o Miss E. Whitechurch  
Consulting Services Ltd.  
Boughton House  
5, 7 & 9 Seelyville Street  
Woolwich, London SE18 2ER

## AUSTRALIA

ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## HEAD

DEPARTMENT OF  
METALLURGY & MINING

The Head of Department will be responsible for the academic leadership of staff and programmes within the Department of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applications will be considered from persons holding qualifications in any branch of Metallurgy or Mining. Considerable experience in either an academic or industrial position is essential and, in the former case, evidence of close contact with industrial practice would be required.

Salary: \$A26,834 per annum  
Ref. No. 124/01/AN  
Closing date 28/9/78  
Intending applicants should obtain a Schedule of Duties from Staff Branch, R.M.I.T., 124 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, telephone 341 2337. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar, R.M.I.T., Box 2470V, G.P.D. Melbourne, 3001.

## (COOPERATIVE ACTION BY VICTORIAN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES)

CAVAL, a body whose members are Victoria's tertiary education institutions and the Library Council of Victoria, has established an agency in cooperation with the Victorian Government for fostering cooperation between their libraries and providing services to them, especially by the use of computer techniques. CAVAL is at present administered by a committee of management, the Committee on Library Cooperation, to which all staff are responsible.

Applications are invited for the position of

## DIRECTOR

for a period of one or two years at a commencing salary of approximately \$A27,000.

The duties of the Director will include:  
• managing the CAVAL agency for cooperative services  
• leading the development of new projects  
• maintaining existing projects  
• coordination of CAVAL's activities with those of similar bodies  
• advising the CAVAL committee of management.

Applicants should have some knowledge of library operations, administrative procedures, and the role of data processing; they should hold an appropriate tertiary qualification.

The appointee will be expected to take up duties in March, 1979, when the current Director completes his term of secondment from his parent institution. The period of initial appointment is open to negotiation.

Conditions of appointment will be similar to those applying in Australian Universities, and will include an allowance for removal expenses.

Further details can be obtained from:-

The Director,  
CAVAL,  
P.O. Box 137,  
PARKVILLE, Vic. 3062,  
Australia.

Applications, quoting the names of three referees, should be addressed to The Chairman, CAVAL, at the above address and arrive no later than October 6, 1978.

18518

## RE-ADVERTISEMENT

### GWENT COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### LECTURER II IN ECONOMICS

Salary £4,101-£8,558 p.a.

Applicants for the above post should be graduates in Economics or Business Studies with a special interest in Managerial Economics/Business Finance/Accounting, preferably holding a higher degree and offer relevant industrial experience. The successful applicant will be involved in a range of courses including HND and HNC Business Studies and will be expected to participate in course and curriculum development. The appointment is full-time and is to commence on 1st September, 1978 (or as soon as possible thereafter).

The starting point on the salary scale will depend on previous industrial and teaching experience. For further details and application forms apply to Principal Administrative Officer, Gwent College of Higher Education, College Crescent, Caerleon, Gwent NP8 1XJ. Application forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

## Classified Advertisements

To advertise in *The THES*  
phone Lorraine Williams  
on 01-837 1234, Extn 575.

## The Times Higher Education Supplement

New Printing House Square,  
P.O. Box 7,  
Gray's Inn Road,  
London WC1X 8EZ.

## General Vacancies continued

### CONFEDERATION OF HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES

### EDUCATION AND TRAINING ASSISTANT

£4,776-£5,232, plus £354 London Weighting  
(subject to review August, 1978)

This is a new appointment at the Union's Head Office in Banstead, Surrey. The successful applicant will report to a National Officer and will assist in planning and organising the education and training programme for COHSE full-time Officers, Branch Officers and Stewards as well as carrying out associated duties. Following initial planning and organisation there should be substantial opportunities for teaching.

The person appointed will have relevant qualifications; have an interest in the trade union and labour movement and, ideally, will have some practical experience in this field.

Initially the annual leave entitlement is 18 working days plus 10 public and extra-statutory holidays. A contributory pension scheme is in operation.

Applications with typed curriculum vitae should be sent to the General Secretary, COHSE, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey, SM7 2LN, not later than 18th August, 1978.

### N.W.A.F./D.E.O RESEARCH PROJECT into the HOUSING NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN

Third worker needed in October, 1978, to work with existing team of two researchers.

The project, which began in March, '78, is already well under way and the first stage will be (a) completed by the start of the appointment. The project is based in Sheffield although there will be a substantial amount of travelling around England and Wales in the second stage of the project.

Candidates should have a good knowledge of housing and/or local government as well as knowledge of though not necessarily experience in Women's Aid. They should also have previous research experience which includes in-depth interviewing and analysis. Previous applicants may apply.

Salary: £4,400 p.a. (approx).  
For further information contact: N.W.A.F., 51 Charles Rd., London, N.W.11.  
Closing date Sept 1st.

مركز الأصل



